

HOSTILE SPIRIT CLEARLY SHOWN BY COMMITTEE

School Board's Requests
at Inquiry Are Utterly
Ignored.

SHARP DEMAND
FOR ALL PAPERS

Little That Was Relevant and
Nothing That Was Derogatory
to Public Schools Brought
Out at First Hearing.

Many Old Grievances
Are Aired.

Little that was relevant and nothing that was derogatory to the public school system was brought out at the first session of the special committee appointed to investigate the methods of conducting the schools, which was in session for nearly four hours yesterday afternoon. Several dissatisfied patrons expressed their grievances, the gist being that the time of their children was taken up with manual training, music and physical exercises, to the detriment of the essential elementary branches. All of these had come as the friends of the elementary teachers, and the whole course of the investigation served to draw more and more sharply the lines between the White Elementary Teachers' Association, on the one hand, and the City School Board, on the other. The committee, the gist being that the time of their children was taken up with manual training, music and physical exercises, to the detriment of the essential elementary branches. All of these had come as the friends of the elementary teachers, and the whole course of the investigation served to draw more and more sharply the lines between the White Elementary Teachers' Association, on the one hand, and the City School Board, on the other. The committee, the gist being that the time of their children was taken up with manual training, music and physical exercises, to the detriment of the essential elementary branches. All of these had come as the friends of the elementary teachers, and the whole course of the investigation served to draw more and more sharply the lines between the White Elementary Teachers' Association, on the one hand, and the City School Board, on the other.

Fighting Heavily Evidence.

Chairman Charles Hutzler, of the School Board, fought hard to keep out hearsay evidence and to prevent the various witnesses from arguing their cases. When his points of order were raised, Chairman Hutzler ruled with judicial fairness, but at all other times his widest latitude was allowed to the elementary teachers and their friends, and the School Board and superintendent were cut short with equal regularity. The three elements of the investigation were: first, the charge that certain supervising teachers and special instructors are being paid in excess of the value of their services; second, that the course in the elementary grades is not practical and efficient; and, third, that there is friction between the teachers and the school authorities.

The committee determined to go first into the second count—the charge that the course of elementary training is not practical and efficient, being too interrupted by frills and side issues, to the detriment of the essentials.

Council Has No Real Authority.

Assistant City Attorney George Wayne Anderson advised the committee that the Council had no real authority to compel the production of books and papers, the appeal from any decision of the local School Board lying to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and from him to the State Board of Education. Any recommendations of the committee, therefore, or action of the Council, could only be advisory.

School Board's Requests.

At the opening of the session, Chairman Hutzler presented, on behalf of the City School Board, the following resolution, which was read and discussed, as follows:

1. The School Board respectfully requests the appointment of an official stenographer, whose notes in duplicate shall be, at all times, equally available for the use of the committee and the School Board. After each hearing, notes shall be transcribed, one copy going to the committee and one to the School Board, without preference to either.

2. The School Board requests that it may have the privilege of securing the attendance of witnesses necessary to establish or controvert any proposition or charge brought forth during the investigation; and that it may have the privilege of cross-examining all witnesses.

3. For the purpose of bringing out the full value of the curriculum of the schools, the School Board requests the privilege of summoning recognized educators from different localities, whose testimony shall be directed to a criticism of the methods employed in the present curriculum, and a comparison of these methods and teachers' work in our city schools with the methods and teachers' work elsewhere, and collaterally all other topics having relation to the curriculum.

4. The committee is earnestly requested to visit with the School Board not less than six school buildings while in session, in order to see the work in practical operation.

5. The School Board requests permission to present and have put in the record of this investigation, the attendance record of these graduates of our high schools, entered colleges and universities for the purpose of taking a higher education, and to present and have placed in the record the average percentage of promotions in the elementary and high schools of Richmond, compared with the percentage of the same character in other cities of the same class.

6. The School Board requests permission to present and have printed in the record a comparative cost per capita of each pupil, and as per each building, so as to show the relation of these facts to the cost in other communities; and any other statistics bearing upon the cost of schools, and the maintenance of the curriculum.

7. While the School Board realizes that the law of evidence, which prevents the introduction of hearsay evidence in the conduct of this investigation, it earnestly requests that hearsay evidence be not admitted.

8. The School Board requests that all sessions of this investigation shall

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ANOTHER PLANK ADDED

Colonel Roosevelt Will Fight for "Welfare of the Farmer."

St. Paul, Minn., March 29.—Another plank in the platform upon which Colonel Roosevelt is to fight out his campaign was brought forth in a speech here to-night on "The Welfare of the Farmer."

Colonel Roosevelt said the movement for conserving the country's natural resources and for bettering country life had not been carried forward since his administration. He advocated a policy of governmental activity in this direction.

Colonel Roosevelt's address was delivered toward the close of a day in which he traveled across Iowa and part of Minnesota and made a dozen speeches. On reaching St. Paul he conferred with his principal supporters and in the evening went to the auditorium, where he made his principal speech of the day. He then went to Minneapolis, to make a short speech before starting for Chicago.

At Cedar Rapids, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Rockford, in Iowa, and Owatonna, Fairbault and Northfield, in Minnesota, Colonel Roosevelt spoke from the train platform.

At Albert Lea, Minn., he left his train to address an open-air meeting of such size that many people were unable to get within earshot of the speaker.

The impromptu meetings at railroad stations to-day were among the largest of Colonel Roosevelt's tour through the Middle West, and on the previous day did he find the crowds more demonstrative. In these speeches he repeated his arguments in favor of control of the government by the people, instead of by "a representative part of the people," which he said always meant the bosses.

A delegation from St. Paul and Minneapolis met Colonel Roosevelt at Albert Lea, Minn., and escorted him to the Twin Cities.

Colonel Roosevelt goes to Chicago to-morrow from St. Paul, from whence he will travel to Detroit.

RACE WAR IS FEARED

Negroes Said to Be Preparing to Invade Sparta.

Blackburg, S. C., March 29.—As the aftermath of the lynching of two negroes here some time last night, charged with attacking a white man, the city to-night was patrolled by armed posmen, awaiting a threatened negro invasion. The blacks are said to be forming at the Poplar Church, near the city. Posmen were stationed at other nearby towns arrived to-night. At midnight it was stated there was not a negro in Blackburg.

Frank Whanson and Joe Brinson, the negroes against whom a young white man lodged a serious charge, were lynched some time between midnight and dawn. Who composed the mob is a mystery the authorities have been unable so far to solve.

The bodies of the negroes were discovered early to-day swinging from a gallows in a deserted blacksmith shop within a stone's throw of the city hall, from which they had been taken. The officer who had been left to guard the prisoners, said he left his post at midnight, there being no indication that an attempt would be made to lynch the men, although there had been considerable talk to that effect in the afternoon and earlier part of the evening. At one time yesterday it was suggested that the negroes be taken from Blackburg to the county seat, for safekeeping, but after conferring with authorities here the sheriff agreed that the men should remain in Blackburg to answer to a minor charge.

Solicitor J. C. Otto, of this circuit, who resides at Spartanburg, has ordered an investigation.

CONVICT LABOR INDORSED

Association Would Have Them Work on Public Roads.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 29.—After hearing an address by D. H. Winslow, of the United States Department of Public Roads, before the Appalachian Good Roads Association this afternoon in the final session of the spring convention, the delegates are urging more liberal appropriations to the federal office of public roads so that engineering assistance may be more generally available to the States in highway undertakings.

The association indorsed the measure introduced in Congress looking to Federal aid in the construction, repair and maintenance of a system of national public highways under the "post roads" clause of the Constitution. It also indorsed the measure introduced in the Congress looking to the various State Legislatures to pass laws requiring all able-bodied convicts to be employed in constructing and repairing the public roads.

Resolutions were adopted emphasizing the necessity for the enactment of speed laws and their strict enforcement.

Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, president of the association, said the convention had been successful in accomplishing what it had set out to do, and that the construction of the three roads which were the subject of discussion was assured. The next meeting of the association is to be held in Atlanta in the fall.

ROAD WILL BE EXTENDED

Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio to Have Connection With Chesapeake and Ohio.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 29.—A special from Norfolk to-night says the Clinchfield division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Norfolk, Va., to Elkhorn, Ky., will be built immediately, according to announcement made to-day by a meeting of the directors of that road. This extension is to be forty miles in length, and will connect the Clinchfield road with the Chesapeake and Ohio, affording it the outlet to the Southeastern coast.

In the original plans of the promoters, the extension would cost approximately \$4,000,000 or \$100,000 per mile. The Clinchfield road now has a length of nearly 200 miles. Its principal tonnage is coal from the Virginia fields to the Southeastern coast, and to deep water at Charleston. That portion of the road now in operation was built at a cost of \$25,000,000.

PASTOR SURRENDERS

Rev. J. Frank Norris Will Be Tried on Arson Charge.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 29.—Rev. J. Frank Norris returned to Fort Worth to-day, surrendered to the sheriff, formally pleaded not guilty to a charge of arson and was released on a bond of \$1,000.

Mr. Norris was indicted yesterday. Specifically, he is charged with being responsible for the fire which damaged the First Baptist Church, of which he was pastor, to the extent of \$5,000 on the night of January 11, 1912. A second fire in February practically destroyed the church.

An indictment charging perjury also is pending against the minister.

Sixty-Nine Bodies Recovered.

Welch, W. Va., March 29.—Sixty-nine bodies have been taken out of the Red mine, in which eighty-four were killed on Tuesday by an explosion. Fifteen bodies have been located.

WARLIKE RUMORS STIR WASHINGTON

Capital Hears That Intervention in Mexico Is Imminent.

OFFICIALS DENY ALL SUCH STORIES

They Point to Fact That Army Is in No Condition for Mexican Campaign, While Atlantic Fleet Has Sailed From Southern Waters for Drill Grounds.

Washington, March 29.—A series of rumors concerning the Mexican situation, covering every possible phase of activity on the part of the American government, from actual intervention and the assemblage of great military forces on the border down to the dispatch of an embassy guard to the Mexican capital, surged through official Washington to-day.

All of the alarmist stories appeared to have had their inception at points that would be naturally little informed of the plans of the two governments. It is quite certain that they did not originate in Washington, and as the Mexican capital has been cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world since 7 o'clock last night, they were attributed to the insurgent press agents. Officials were kept busy to-day denying stories or tempering down the exaggerations of fact that deprived them wholly of sensational features.

It was declared by one government official and denied by another, however, that the United States had permitted a shipment of arms and ammunition to go through to the Mexican government.

No Ground for Intervention.

President Taft believes there is no ground for intervention in Mexico, and has not changed that belief as the result of any of the military engagements in Mexico within the last few days. Consequently, it can be stated positively that no steps have been taken within that time to strengthen the American military force on the border nor to prepare any expeditionary force for operations in Mexican territory. Any proposition that anything of importance could be done in that direction without some knowledge on the part of the country at large and a direct appeal to Congress is declared by the military authorities to be absurd upon a mere inspection of the conditions of the army within the United States at this time.

Admitting that the brunt of a campaign would be borne by the infantry, it is apparent that very little of that arm of the service is available for a campaign. There are in the East only four full regiments of infantry and two battalions. In the Central Division there are three infantry regiments, and on the Pacific coast after the sailing the next troop ship for Honolulu on April 5, but one infantry regiment will remain. The total infantry force that could now be gathered for Mexican service without a resort to Congress and a call for the National Guard would be actually smaller than the manoeuvre division which was assembled in Texas under General Carrington last year. The general staff, as a matter of course, long ago made inquiries of what could be done in an emergency. The adjutant-general of some of the States with strong militia forces were called upon to inform General Evans, chief of the militia division, what proportion of their men could be depended upon to respond to the summons of the national government. Officers at the large supply depots were ordered to report what military stores were on hand, their condition and the number of cars that would be required for their transportation. Some of the coastwise steamship stations were asked how many troops they could convey by water to a Gulf port from the North.

Only Precautionary Measures.

Washington, March 29.—This debate on the wool tariff revision bill in the House to-day was enlivened by Representative Reilly, of Connecticut, Democrat, who sharply attacked his Republican colleague, Representative Hill, author of the minority wool tariff measure. Mr. Reilly is a colonel in the military officials, and even higher authorities, that there was nothing more than purely precautionary measures, and were not to be regarded in any sense as indicating the purpose on the part of the administration to become involved in the struggle in Mexico.

Confirmatory of those declarations is the disposition of naval vessels. The powerful Atlantic fleet, which would play an important part in any intervention campaign, was allowed to remain north from Cuba from where the Mexican coast would have been of convenient access. There were left in the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea only eight vessels all told, nothing more than little gunboats and colliers, with the exception of the cruiser Washington, and all capable of safely confronting in hostile waters even such ancient fortifications as guard the Mexican ports.

In fact, the only action on the part of the government which might be regarded as in any way connected with the Mexican situation was the dispatch of 1,000 standard Krags from New York to arm the American colony in the City of Mexico. Even this was done upon the recommendation of Ambassador Wilson, with the full consent of the Mexican government, and with the assurance that the American residents were to be amply as a police force and are not to support either side in the present struggle.

In outside circles there was talk of the establishment of a small American military force as an embassy guard in Mexico, like that now maintained in Peking by the American marines, but Ambassador Wilson has

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PENSION MEASURE PASSED BY SENATE

Sherwood Bill Defeated and Smoot's Plan Approved.

ADDS \$20,000,000 TO ANNUAL EXPENSE

Southern Democrats Only Ones Who Vote in Negative, and They Are Berated by Smith, of Michigan, for Lack of Generous Feeling Toward Former Foes.

Washington, March 29.—The Senate to-night by a vote of 21 to 16 rejected the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill, which had passed the House, and then adopted, 55 to 16, the Smoot general-aid and service pension bill, under which the pension roll would be increased by \$20,000,000 annually during the next five years.

During the debate Senator Overman's reference to the burdens of the Southern people because of pension legislation, brought a tart reply from Senator William Allen Smith, of Michigan.

"I remind the Senator that this entire pension burden could have been avoided by the South if it had been loyal to the Union," said he.

"I cannot remain silent and hear Senators from the South complain of burdens our government has been called upon to bear because of your unwillingness to live with us under the same flag and in a united country."

"Distinguished Southern men who served in wars prior to the Civil War not only received with evident satisfaction, but asked the government to reward them for their military services. That list includes among others men no less conspicuous than Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, who were not above asking this government to reward them for sacrifices made in the war with Mexico. For several years I occupied a seat in the House of Representatives, and I never heard his vote cast against a worthy pension bill."

"You have taken care of your own soldiers in the South, but the record of Senators in war on either side would be more luminous and creditable if they could treat their foes with the same generosity and kindness."

Provisions of Bill.

The bill requires beneficiaries to have served ninety days and provides pensions ranging from \$12.50 a month, instead of a sixty-day minimum and \$15 to \$20 pension, as in the House measure. The bill now goes to conference with the House. The shadow of a possible presidential veto hangs over the measure.

The Senate also adopted provisions that would prohibit attorneys' fees and that would grant \$20 a month to former soldiers disabled by service, wounds or disease, the latter being estimated to add \$2,500,000 to the annual outlay under the bill.

The entire measure adopted on the final passage of the bill was cast by Democratic Senators from Southern States. The Northern Democrats voted with the Republicans for the bill.

The twenty-one Senators whose vote rejected the bill, the negative, because they preferred the Smoot bill, and the Southern Democrats because they opposed both the House bill and the Senate measure.

Attacks His Colleague.

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FREEL ALLEN SURRENDERS; FOUND AT HIS FATHER'S HOME



FREEL ALLEN.

OPERATORS YIELD TO UNION DEMANDS

Compromise Offer Accepted at Meeting Held in Cleveland.

DANGER OF STRIKE PASSES

Another Conference Will Be Held in Hope of Settling Anthracite Trouble.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 29.—Settlement of the bituminous coal miners' wage dispute on a basis satisfactory to both sides was announced late to-night as having been practically arranged.

A subcommittee, to which the operators and miners' conference had referred a compromise offer by the miners, said it had agreed to the settlement and the terms were being drawn up.

The terms as given out provide for increases in pay to the miners as follows:

Five cents a ton for mining lump coal, 3 cents a ton for mining all other coal, 5.25 per cent. increase for men paid by the day.

E. A. Cole, representing the Ohio operators, and H. M. Taylor, representing the Illinois operators, said shortly before midnight that all operators of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois had agreed to grant the demands. They said the agreement would be the basis for making new wage scales of bituminous mines in other States. A short suspension in the bituminous fields, however, was thought as improbable as the miners will have to submit the compromise agreement to a referendum vote of the union, pending which, it was said, it was unlikely the men would work without an agreement.

President White, of the union, at midnight said at a meeting between the anthracite miners and operators had been definitely decided on.

The members of the operators' committee of ten, of which George F. Baer is chairman, will meet with the anthracite miners' committee in New York, he said, at a date which probably will be fixed to-morrow.

The first step toward a stoppage in coal production in the United States as a result of the miners' wage disputes was taken to-day, when the union ordered 174,000 miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania to quit work next Sunday at midnight. The suspension was ordered because of the operators' refusal to grant the union demands for increased pay.

The shutting down of the mines, union officials say, will cause a loss in the coal production of the country of 7,087,000 bushels of anthracite coal a month, and will entail a loss of pay to miners of not less than \$50,000 for every day they remain out.

QUIT IN ROCK ISLAND

Disturbance Abated, but the Militia Still on Guard.

Rock Island, Ill., March 29.—The city, which has been so widely disturbed, was tranquil to-day. The militia performed the usual guard duty, but found no occasion through the morning to make arrests.

The Circuit Court directed the grand jury to proceed with its investigation, and the coroner held the inquest over the body of Raymond Swingle, who died last night, this afternoon. The inquest into the death of Frank H. Kellogg will be held to-morrow. Should any inflammatory statements be made in the paper which attacked the Mayor, stern measures, it is believed, would have to be resorted to by the military authorities.

Another Outlaw Now Prisoner in Cell of Hillsville Jail.

STORY FOREBODES BLOODY CLIMAX

Certain That Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, Whom He Left in Mountains, Will Never Be Taken Alive. Acknowledge Killing Judge and Attorney.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Hillsville, Va., March 29.—Another bloodless surrender—the third within eight days—was accomplished to-day when Freel Allen, seventeen-year-old son of "Jack" Allen, voluntarily yielded to the detectives, who have been seeking the Allen gang on indictments charging them with the five murders in the Carroll county court, on March 14.

In a buggy shed, a few yards from his father's house, the youth was discovered. Like his cousins, Sidna Edwards and Wesley Edwards, he offered no resistance, but he told to-night of the desperate fortitude of Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, whom he deserted two days ago, seemed to forebode a bloody climax to the last of the fugitive outlaws. "The last of the fugitive band—have prepared, says Freel Allen, to meet death in battle with the detectives. They are conscious of their guilt and have determined never to be taken alive."

From Freel's description of the location of the pair when he left them, Detective Thomas L. Felts is confident his calculations have not been amiss. He predicts their capture in a few days.

Father Believed Responsible.

Privation and suffering, according to Freel Allen, caused him to break away from his Uncle Sidna Allen, and Cousin Wesley Edwards, but there is no doubt that the responsibility for "Jack" Allen's predicament here than in which his youngest son's life is placed by a protracted stay in the mountains with two desperate companions, actually induced Freel to come home and submit to the mercies of a jury, which might be lenient with him because of his youth. How "Jack" Allen could have accomplished this, or how long he had been harbored in his father's house since he left the mountains, where the other fugitives were concealed, are questions which the detectives prefer not to discuss.

Admittedly, there is legal exemption for a parent in sheltering his child, though he be a criminal; and, as for the police, the leaders appear satisfied with the day's developments and disinclined to press the point. It is not improbable that they will have profited in the long run by the circumstances which achieved the boy's capture apart from the other two outlaws.

Detective T. L. Felts and E. A. Payne made the arrest during the afternoon, bringing the lad to town at 4:30 o'clock. He galloped beside his captors, apparently in good spirits. He was taken first to the hotel room of Detective Felts, where the boy was swarmed in. The lad rested on his answering questions glibly. Heeding his father's advice, he did not discuss his own part in the courthouse tragedy.

Sidna Allen, he declared, told him he killed Judge Massey, while Wesley Edwards assumed responsibility for the death of Commonwealth's Attorney Foster.

As he sat and talked of his adventure, after the manner of a dime novel hero, it seemed incredible that he soon would face trial for murder. He is a mere stripling, slightly built and boyish in countenance. His blue eyes, to be sure, are shifty, and a receding chin underlines his long, narrow face. The tale he related was broken by frequent questions, but with frankness unrestrained the youth told of the life of the fugitives, bringing the first authentic information as to their artful zigzag flight.

"Uncle Sidna told me he never expects to see his family again," began Freel in a low voice. "He hopes the detectives will get discouraged so that he can get away, but if they keep after him I think he will be shot, killing them. He will never surrender. He didn't like it when I deserted them. He brought a gun with him, a mistake. Uncle Sidna said he shot his pistol empty three times. He was angry with Judge Massey. Uncle Sidna killed him. Wesley shot Mr. Foster. Uncle Sidna said he intended to get as many of the court officers as he could."

"When Uncle Sidna was shooting on the street he didn't know he was firing at any of the jury. He said he saw men running, and thought they needed shooting at. It happened I weighed 150 pounds. I have lost fifteen. On the day after the shooting Uncle Sidna, Cousin Wesley and I went to the mountains together. Wesley had two pistols—one a Colt automatic and one .32 Smith & Wesson. Uncle Sidna had a .38 Smith & Wesson and a Winchester shotgun. We all had plenty of shells. We spent Friday night in an outbuilding on top of the mountains. We stayed there also Saturday. After dark we got plenty of rations. We went to the ridge above Aunt 'Abert's' (mother of Edwards boys). We got under a shelf rock and were hidden by leaves. We spent Saturday night there. Wesley took us there, as he knew where it was. We had two blankets. All of us had slippers, and Uncle Sidna had an overcoat. On Sunday morning we moved to another shelf rock half a mile away in a cluster of laurels and ivies."

Officers Close to Them.

"In the afternoon we saw the officers said Aunt 'Abert's'. We saw them march the house 'Old Hills'. Some of them came within 150 or 200 yards of them."

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Freel Allen two days ago deserted the two men still at large and brought back to-night their ultimatum of defiance. Both are prepared to resist until death.

A father's anxiety to have his young son spared a terrible death in the mountains is assumed to be the cause of Freel Allen's capture. "Jack" Allen was not involved in the courthouse shooting, but it is known that since his son's capture, he has been endeavoring to advise him to submit to the mercy of the law, but the parent communicated with the boy has not been disclosed.

Hillsville had hardly digested the excitement incident to Claude Allen's bloodless capture yesterday when Freel Allen's capture brought a new chapter in the story of the outlaws. He was a prisoner of Detective Thomas L. Felts, leader of the mountain campaign, against the outlaws, and Detective E. C. Payne, who together made the arrest. The young mountaineer of slender build and boyish face was unharmed, and entered into town with smiles and nods to those who recognized him. He showed, however, the ill-effects of two weeks with little food or shelter.

The young prisoner talked glibly of his conversations with Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards. The former, he said, admitted killing Judge Thornton to Massey, while the latter acknowledged shooting Commonwealth's Attorney William M. Foster. His own part in the tragedy he discreetly evaded discussing. He brought, however, first-hand information of the desperate straits of Sidna Allen, leader of the band, and his consciousness of guilt. In the dialect of the mountains he told his story, heeding interruptions and answering all questions.

He Was Tired and Hungry.

"Uncle Sidna told me," related the boy with unrestrained frankness, "that he never expected to see his family again. He hoped the detectives will get discouraged so that he can get away, but if they keep after him, I think he will be shot killing them. He will never surrender. He didn't like it when I left him. He told me I was making a mistake, but I was tired and hungry."

"Sidna said he shot his pistol empty three times. He was always angry."

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